

## FITI FITI ARE FINE SOLDIERS

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)  
Orders to proceed to San Francisco after finishing coaling at Honolulu and making a special trip to Hilo, were received aboard the U. S. cruiser St. Louis yesterday morning shortly after her arrival from Samoa. The cruiser was originally intended to go back to Bremerton. The rumor that the St. Louis would be attached to the Pacific fleet which is due here next month has no foundation, as the St. Louis is on a special cruise, a practice cruise the officers term it, and she has been out a long time already.

According to the executive officer, the St. Louis had a smooth voyage down and back, passing Sava, and spending a short time at Pago Pago in the American portion of the Samoa archipelago. There were no deaths or accidents to speak of during the trip. Lieut. Comdr. Guise, of the station gunboat Annapolis at Pago Pago, died before the St. Louis arrived there.

The officers speak in the highest terms of the company of Samoans organized into what is known as the Fiti Fiti, or local garrison. The men are selected from among the Samoan chiefs, who hold their positions during good behavior. Bad behavior forfeits their place in the ranks. They are clothed in red turbans, blue loin cloths and a very short skirt. They carry the regulations American rifle and are expert in the manual of arms, and in fact in any of the maneuvers or drill required of all troops in the service of Uncle Sam. They are paid at the rate of about \$18 per month and are commanded by American naval officers. They are a picturesque body of men, and have been in the service for several years.

The officers report that the volcano on the island of Suva is still in active eruption and belching forth lava at a terrific rate. The volcano has steadily poured out lava for several years and is forcing it far out into the sea.

Officers also report that American rule in Samoa is popular.

The St. Louis brought six iron-bound boxes containing \$17,000 in gold, currency and silver, consigned to the local postoffice, representing surplus money orders issued from Pago Pago, and is the first remittance since May 1. The boxes were sent to the First National Bank under guard and the collections will be reported to Washington by U. S. Inspector Hare.

There is talk of the cruiser, on leaving Honolulu, steaming to San Francisco at full speed in order that the engines may be given the hardest of tests.

The officers were entertained both in Fiji and Samoa. At Suva they were entertained by the British governor of the island of Fiji. The postal card summaries of the trip from Honolulu to Samoa and return are interesting. On July 5 a salute of 21 guns was fired at noon, and boxing and other athletic events were held on the quarter deck and foredeck in the afternoon.

On July 6 the crew found the weather warming up and the following day squalls were encountered. On July 8 Davy Jones boarded the cruiser and informed the captain that Neptune would come on board the following day when the vessel arrived at the Equator, and all landlubbers were served with notice that they would be initiated. At 9 a. m. the following day Neptune and suite came aboard and were received cordially by the captain and initiations followed. Sidney Island was sighted on July 10. On July 15 the St. Louis dropped anchor off Suva and on July 19 the cruiser's baseball team had a game on the cricket grounds, a party of officers going to Bau the following day. On July 21 the captain and wardroom officers gave a dinner for citizens of Suva. A salute of 17 guns was fired in honor of the British governor. A smoke concert was given in the evening for the crew by English residents. On July 24 the St. Louis arrived at Pago Pago.

On July 28 the St. Louis started for Honolulu.

## WOMEN'S WOES

Honolulu Women Are Finding Relief at Last.

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ills. Kidneys cause more suffering than any other organ of the body. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Read of a remedy for kidneys only that helps and cures the kidneys and is endorsed by thousands of people.

Mrs. C. P. Maxwell, E. Bay Ave., Olympia, Wash., says: "Lapse of time has only strengthened my good opinion of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, as the relief I obtained from their use two years ago has been permanent. I was in a serious condition as the result of kidney trouble. I had such severe backaches and heavy, bearing-down pains across my loins that my household work was a burden. Dropsical symptoms appeared and my feet and ankles became badly swollen. Learning of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I procured a box and before I had used them long they had entirely disposed of my trouble. I have recommended Doan's Backache Kidney Pills on several occasions since then, as I know they can be relied upon to bring relief from kidney disorders."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, whole sale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Waikuku has a band, the money to purchase the instruments from St. Louis College having been furnished by private subscription.

## JAPANESE WILL FORM NEW SOCIETY

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Above the ashes of the Higher Wage Association and the strike movement has arisen a new organization to be known as the Labor Association, which the promoters state is to assist the laborers in all their troubles with the plantations, should any arise. The same men who were behind the Higher Wage Association are behind the Labor Association.

The Nippon Jiji has given full accounts of the result of the conference of Higher Wage men and with its last breath the conference adopted the Labor Association plan. The Nippon is also publishing statements concerning the anonymous letters sent to various persons since the Sheba incident, and notes the fact that Attorney Kinney, the principal prosecutor against Makino et al, has received such a letter. The Nippon is trying to show that it has had nothing whatever to do with the sending of these screeds; and one of its arguments in point is that it does not indulge in such "half-measures."

Translations from the Hawaii Shokumin Shinbun, published at Hilo, indicate that Japanese there are attempting to stir up trouble against the Hilo Railroad Company. One item reads:

"According to what we have heard from the Superintendent of the Hilo Railroad Company, R. W. Filler, Esq., it has been decided to employ no plantation laborers on the works of the company. We draw the attention of our readers to this decision."

In response thereto Superintendent R. W. Filler, of the Hilo Railroad Company, had the following published in the Shokumin Shinbun:

"In reference to the employment of laborers on the Hakalan extension works, the Hilo Railroad Co. announces that it has not empowered any one to engage men for this purpose, and up to today subcontract work has not been let out to anybody. If any one has attempted to obtain laborers by representing himself to have the power to contract for men, he has been acting without our authority. We draw the attention of all plantation laborers especially to this urgent notice."

The following translations from the Nippon Jiji of August 6, refer to the closing meeting of the conference of delegates. The Nippon's headlines are: "Impressive Closing Ceremony," and "The Delegates Go Back to the Islands." The article reads:

"As reported in yesterday's issue, the delegates from the various islands which have been in conference for six days at a meeting held on the 4th inst. reached an important decision regarding the best method of dealing with the situation as it is today. The strikers have been informed of the spirit which prevailed at that meeting and of the policy which it is considered best to adopt hereafter. The last meeting of the conference was held yesterday the 5th at 2 p. m. The following supplementary resolutions were unanimously passed at that meeting:

"1.—That on their return to the various islands, the delegates shall do their utmost to find employment for laborers who have hitherto worked in other plantations.

"2.—That the Higher Wage Consumption Society's Head Office shall establish an agency for assisting laborers to find work.

"3.—That the Society's Head Office shall strive to the utmost to find employment for strikers by correspondence with employers and by the adoption of other methods.

"4.—That the delegates from the various islands shall, for the third time, solicit subscriptions from the laborers that they shall exert themselves to find employment for strikers, endeavoring to induce men who have work to pay the traveling expenses of those for whom work has been found.

"5.—That as far as the capital now in hand allows of it, the head office of the H. W. C. Society shall assist laborers who wish to go to new plantations by providing a certain number of them with money for traveling expenses up to any amount under \$4 for each man. Those who are to benefit by this arrangement will be determined by drawing lots.

"In case the funds of the society are insufficient to allow of their providing money for the traveling expenses of the men out of work immediately, as more money comes in from the islands, the men will be helped to go to plantations till there are none left in Honolulu.

THE CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES FROM ALL HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

August 5, 1933.

"The meaning of the above resolutions is this: As things are now the number of men who desire to go back to the plantations where they have hitherto been employed is few. The majority desire to go to new plantations or to give up working in the sugar industry altogether and follow other occupations. The society proposes to furnish these men with money for traveling and to help them to find work. Till they can do this the men will be supported in Honolulu as heretofore. So all strikers who have come to this city may set their minds at ease on this point. Until work is found for them they will be maintained. It was announced at the meeting that the delegates from the various plantations try their very best to find work for laborers in search of it and to raise subscriptions for defraying traveling expenses. The meeting passed a resolution expressing its thanks to Mr. J. Makino, of Yokohama, Japan, for the great assistance he has given to the society all along. It was resolved that the work of drafting rules for the labor association to be formed should be wholly entrusted

## TAFT UPSETS ROOSEVELT POLICIES IN DEPARTMENTS

By Ernest G. Walker.  
(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—There has been a very decided change in the methods of administration under President Taft in all the departments. It began to become apparent before he had been in office two weeks. The trend and significance of this change are growing as the months pass. In the main the change pertains to the interpretation of the law which governs officials.

This can be succinctly stated in a sentence or two. Most of the departments had been proceeding on the idea that they were warranted in doing anything not specifically prohibited in the statutes. The idea governing the Taft administration is that department officials can do only those things which are expressly authorized by law. Between these two positions there is a vast difference, which can be appreciated only as one applies these rules in specific cases. The two rules are championed by very separate and distinct schools of Republicans. The first is a radical school. The other is conservative and, to a degree, progressive. In the long run the application of one or the other rule makes difference both in the cost of the Federal government and in the extent of its operations. Radical Republicans comprise the grumblers of the Taft administration, the Republicans who find fault because the things that have been done are forbidden under the present regime.

Some weeks ago, when President Taft nominated George W. Woodruff, Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department during the last two years of the Roosevelt administrations, the Federal Judge in Hawaii, the Senate Judiciary Committee, in hesitating about his confirmation, raised as an objection to him his alleged decisions in the department that certain things could be done because they were not expressly prohibited by statute. For a time that was urged as a very valid ground for not confirming Mr. Woodruff. But Mr. Woodruff, now Judge Woodruff, was of the Roosevelt school and had been following its precepts. He was only one of many departmental officials, who had taken their cue from President Roosevelt for such liberal legal interpretations as would enable the administration, in the terms of the popular slogan to "do things."

The idea at that time had not impressed itself very strongly upon people in Washington as emphasizing the difference between the two administrations. It is otherwise now. For the difference has become apparent in a dozen government bureaus. It is nowhere more apparent than in the Interior Department where Secretary Ballinger is enforcing the more conservative rule rigorously. He promptly impressed it upon his subordinates, as he has emphasized it in the course of some very vigorous speeches, since his departure for the West. He is applying it to the Forest Service, the General Land Office, the Reclamation Service, and to the Indian Office. Mr. Ballinger has been encouraged to this attitude by the President, who upheld him in contentions about the withdrawals of public lands, having minerals or water resources, and about withdrawals for the benefit of the Forest Service. Direct issue was promptly made on those matters between the two schools, as the school of more liberal interpretation numbers among its devotees, numerous bureau chiefs in the Interior and other departments.

Of course, they were quick, in most instances, to govern themselves according to the now dominant authority. Some, however, have changed front reluctantly, because they believe the change unwise. Secretary Ballinger was the pioneer in bringing the ques-

tion of legal interpretation to an issue. The President's support of his view was possibly the most important single act of his administration to date. It is having a far reaching effect. It means a change of policy in countless details of administration. Its influence upon the other departments has already been noticeable.

Nowhere has this been the case in a more pronounced way than in the Department of Commerce and Labor, over which Mr. Nagel presides. Like the Interior Department it has a large army of employees, with several very large bureaus engaged in operations that come very close to the people. It has jurisdiction over immigration, steamboat inspection, fisheries, census, lighthouses, labor, manufactures, corporations, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Each of these is represented in the Department of Commerce and Labor by a bureau. Most of these bureaus have large forces of employees and some of them, like the bureaus of the Interior Department, have many inspectors and special agents.

The flurry over the administration of the Census Bureau, was due to Secretary Nagel's strict interpretation of the law with reference to his authority. He made the test promptly, as did Secretary Nagel, was upheld by the President, and whether in this particular instance the decision, with the resultant changes in the census office at a critical period, makes for the betterment of the census office or not, Secretary Nagel is now conducting the bureau in compliance with the more conservative school of legal interpretation.

This new regime is responsible, at bottom, for the shakeup that has been in progress in the Department of Commerce and Labor in recent weeks and which has extended down to the clerical force. The agitation there has been more prominent than in the Interior Department, but Secretary Ballinger's methods have been a little less demonstrative and, then, his Department comes less into touch with the people of the East. Both Departments have been engaged upon a deal of new work, largely pioneer work, and during the last few years numerous bureau organizations have been built up or extended with a view to carrying out recently devised programs.

Much that holds true in this regard of the Interior and of the Commerce Department applies also to the Department of Agriculture. It, too, has been shaken by the new order of things. But Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has trimmed his sails somewhat, because of the onslaughts from Congress and the criticisms of the Department's large expenditures and extensive operations in new fields. However, the work of the Department of Agriculture is very popular with the great and controlling farming constituency of the country, and, all in all, it is not so easy to reach it. On the contrary much that the other two Departments has been doing is unpopular and it has been consequently less difficult to inaugurate there the new methods of conducting the public business.

In the older branches of the executive part of the government, there has naturally been less bureau building and fewer departures upon new lines of activity. The State, Treasury, War, Navy and Postoffice Departments have clearly defined functions and are charged with the same duties now as half a century ago. There has been curtailment and change in the Department of Justice, but much of it has grown out of changes in the Interior and Commerce Departments, with which the law offices of the government have had an abnormal amount of work during the last five years.

laborers.

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Sheba was not armed at the time, and he says that because he was in attendance at court he left his arms aside. The Jiji has all along stated that Sheba went armed. Mr. Sheba is recovering rapidly, but will be kept in a quiet state for a short time before leaving the hospital.

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## STRIKERS ARE READY FOR WORK

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

No more soup kitchens, no more free lodgings, no more free automobile rides for the leaders, no more holidays, no more headquarters with big piles of rice to show how the rank and file sympathize; Asia street is almost deserted. Yesterday marked a general exodus of former strikers from Honolulu for the plantations, on which they expect to resume work again this morning.

The big open air restaurant on Aala lane has dwindled to a mere soup kitchen for the few remaining men and women who may not be able to return to work immediately. The offices of the Higher Wage Association are lonely, and the cocky air which pervaded them for weeks has gone. A sickly smile only may be seen upon the lips of the leaders of the movement.

On every train which left the Honolulu depot yesterday squads of strikers left for Aiea and Waipahu. Some carried new trunks with them, but most had their belongings made up in cloth holders.

It is understood that the letter of intimidation sent by a Japanese to Judge De Bolt was signed "Makino's Friends." Letters which have been found in Mori's possession show that he was in close connection with the Higher Wage Association and the leaders thereof before the attempted assassination of Editor Sheba.

Now comes the readjustment of the strikebreaker problem, for it will be a problem in some respects. That the numbers of strikebreakers will become less day by day, is certain, but whether many of them will be retained upon the plantations in duties in which they have shown aptitude, remains to be seen. It is believed that the places of many Japanese will be filled by the men who have stood in the breach and helped the planters to win their fight against the strike leaders. Many of the strikebreakers have shown themselves capable of filling responsible positions.

The strike began about three months ago and strikebreakers wages alone amounted to about \$3500 daily, exclusive of Sundays. In round figures this amounted to \$18,000 per week. In addition to this the planters had to pay for the transportation of this army of men to and from the plantations daily, increasing the cost materially. For twelve weeks at \$18,000 per week, or \$216,000 say, the strikebreakers wages alone have totaled nearly a half million dollars. This money paid in cash in daily instalments, has gone into every channel of trade, and the small retail merchants have reaped a harvest. Policemen have received cash and their back bills have been paid up. Chinese restaurants which gave credit to the Hawaiian workers before they became strikebreakers and feared they would lose, were paid up. Every day the fishmarkets received hundreds of dollars. The clothing and grocery stores received benefits. The amusement places were liberally patronized. This half million of dollars went to the strikebreakers while the strikers idled away their time and received no money. Many have gone into debt. Japanese merchants have suffered, and Japanese who had positions were mulcted of a part of their earnings to keep the strike going and to keep the strike leaders in ready cash to pay for automobile rides.

There is nothing in it compared with the Volcano of Kilauea. You will find plenty of ruins over there, but at the volcano you find something new all of the time," he remarked over his afterdinner coffee yesterday. "I had my first ride on the Mauna Kea on my return to Honolulu following my arrival from Greece. I did not appreciate all of the comforts of the steamer on that trip, but this last one brought them particularly to my notice because I allowed my thoughts to go back to the old Kilauea days and made a mental note of the difference. No one should object to that trip now; on the contrary, they should be happy over the prospect of taking a journey on a steamer where the cuisine is so good, the service excellent, and the motion as slight as one could wish on a vessel at sea. The experience was new to me, though I have traveled many times over the course. I long to get back where the air is as cool and bracing as one generally finds it at the crater."

Improvements and additions to the Volcano House will be made at once, and on Monday the workmen will begin the construction of a new cottage that will be in readiness for the members of Congress when they arrive. The new road is quite an addition to that part of the country, and good progress is being made in its construction. The fire seem to be growing mightier than ever, for, when I was there, the lava was not, apparently, more than two hundred feet below the surface and burning merrily. A number of Honolulu people were there spending a vacation, and more were expected. It is surprising to me that with all of the difficulty persons have in getting transportation to the Coast, that more of them do not go to the Volcano House for the change of climate. It can be got there and for the cost of a trip one way to the Coast.

Hilo is changing for the better, for the Hilo merchant has faith in the men who are building the railroad and those who opposed it a few years ago ask themselves why. The breakwater, too, is a source of encouragement to the people, for it will not be long before long ships will be alongside the wharves. Improvements are plentiful, and you find new buildings going up or old ones being improved all over town. The place is not on the boom; it is getting a growth that portends much for the residents who have interests in the place. The volcano, however, is my place for a vacation, whether it be for a week or a season. It will give back strength to anyone who has lost it."

PROPER TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

The great mortality from dysentery and diarrhea is due to a lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and when given in season it will prevent any dangerous consequences. For sale by all druggists, grocers, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

WAILUKU RIVER BED FOUND SOLD ROCK

Hawaii Herald.—On Monday morning at low tide James P. Sisson, of the Hilo Railroad, was able to make a good examination of the bottom of the Wailuku river. Stripped to the waist he went into the water with the men employed by him and found that there was solid rock stretching out 200 feet from the Hilo side on which the embankment now being built can safely be extended. This leaves a smaller stretch of sand and gravel between the Hilo and Pauao sides of the river than had been expected.

Hawaii Local Notes.

Dr. P. A. Brown, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, will be locum tenens for Dr. Fred Irwin, at Oahu, while the latter is at the Coast.

Two new cottages, each of five rooms, will be built at the Volcano House, a new kitchen will be erected, larger and better than the present one, and six new bedrooms will be added upstairs.

The new courthouse and jail for nine miles, Oahu, authorized at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, was finished last Friday. The courtroom is 22 by 24 feet, and 12 feet high. There are two cells each 6 by 8 feet, and one 8 by 10 feet.

The volcano showed sudden and unusual activity last Thursday night, beginning about 11 o'clock. The glass